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#### FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF THERMAL BARRIER COATINGS

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The near-term objective of this investigation is to develop an understanding of the states of stresses and strains in a Zirconia-yttria thermal barrier coating (TBC) experiencing a given temperature drop. Results so obtained are expected to facilitate experimental work. In order to gain realistic insights into the distribution of stresses and strains in a complex TBC, the finite element approach was selected to model a cylindrical TBC specimen. Experimental evidence reported in the literature indicated the presence of (near-sinusoidal) rough interface between the ceramic coat and the bond coat. Oxidation of the bond coat at ceramic-bond interface was observed, as was a small amount of cracking in the ceramics near the ceramic-bond interface. To account for these complex features, a plane-strain finite element computer program known as TBCOC has been developed, taking advantage of a generic computer code known as MARC. This generic code has been made available to this co-operative research effort through the use of a supercomputer (Cray I) at NASA Lewis Research Center. The TBCOC model contains 1316 nodal points and 2140 finite elements. It is capable of a uniform isothermal loading. Results of a sample computer run are presented. The loading for this run is a 180°F (100°C) drop from 1292 °F (700°C). Material properties used are best estimates for 1292°F, based largely on experimental/commercial data as well as those used in the literature. These results have been favorably correlated with runs using a less sophisticated finite element model (the Basic TBC) in mid-1984. Stress build-ups (in shearing, radial, and to a lesser extent, hoop stresses) in the vicinity of the sinusoidal ceramic-bond interface have been observed. The greatest tensile stress concentration occurs in the ceramic layer in the immediate vicinity of the peaks of the sinusoidal interface. This tensile build-up nearly coincides with cracks observed in experimental work reported by other investigators in recent years.

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## TABLE I. - MATERIAL PROPERTIES

	E (psi)	μ	ρ (pci)	<u>α (in./in./°F</u> )
Ceramic	$4 \times 10^{6}$	0.25	0.204	$5.56 \times 10^{-6}$
Bond Coat	$20 \times 10^{6}$	0.27	0.252	$8.42 \times 10^{-6}$
Substrate	25.5 x $10^6$	0.25	0.280	$7.73 \times 10^{-6}$



## Figure 1. Cylindrical Specimens with Spalled Thermal Barrier Coatings



Figure 2. SEM Photomicrograph of the Cross Section of a Thermal Barrier Coating System. (Specimen has failed (delaminated) but not yet spalled.)



Figure 3. SEM Photomicrograph of the Cross Section of a Thermal Barrier Coating System. (Specimen has failed (delaminated) on cooling. Spalling would occur on subsequent heat up.)











TBCOC = Thermal Barrier Coatings/Oxidized/Cracked





FIGURE 7. TBCOC MODEL (PART 1)















FIGURE 11. FINITE ELEMENT DETAILS (PART 2A)

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FIGURE 13. FINITE ELEMENT DETAILS (PART 2C)

















